

cous; pileal cuticle of repent hyphae; urea concentration high.

Pouzaromyces. Clamps absent or rare; pileal surface minutely tomentose to densely scaly; surface of stipe pruinose to densely scaly; pileal cuticle of septate, entangled hyphae with dark pigment; cheilocystidia present; apex of stipe with a distinct cuticle; urea concentration not determined.

Leptonia. Clamps usually absent, if present, thick and rather numerous; pileal surface appressed-fibrillose, tomentulose, punctate, or squamulose, at least on the disc; pileal cuticle hymeniform, a palisade trichodermium, an entangled trichodermium, or an intewoven layer of submoniliform hyphae; pilocystidia broad; urea concentration low to medium.

In addition to the above five genera, a distinctive group of species, the *Leptonia sericella* species complex (now *Alboleptonia* Largent & Benedict, 1970), can be characterized as follows: entire corpophore white to pale cinereous; clamps rarely present; pileal surface silky to minutely squamulose; pileal cuticle an entangled trichodermium with a fugacious superficial veil; several unique Ehrlich-positive compounds present.

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A NATURALIZED CORTADERIA (GRAMINEAE) IN CALIFORNIA

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Munz (1968) recorded *Cortaderia selloana* (Schult.) Asch. & Graebn. as naturalized in San Francisco and the North Coast Ranges. He further referred to a heavy infestation of this species at Big Lagoon, Humboldt Co. From the Big Lagoon populations D. W. Cooper of Eureka sent me specimens, transplants, and seed from which plants were raised. All have proved identical with plants widely naturalized in northern North

Island, New Zealand. These are referred by Connor (1965) to *C. atacamensis* (Philippi) Pilger following the treatment of Chilean *Cortaderia* by Acevedo de Vargas (1959).

The two most recent revisions of *Cortaderia* for the section of the genus including *C. selloana*, *atacamensis*, and *rudiuscula* (Acevedo, 1959; Conert, 1961) are not in good agreement, and Conert does not cite Acevedo's paper. Acevedo (1959) truly describing *C. atacamensis* as "Hermosa Cortaderia," also referred to the confusion between it and *C. rudiuscula* Stapf emend. Acevedo; she distinguishes *C. atacamensis* from *C. rudiuscula* by such characters as floret size, awns of lemmata, branching habit and panicle color. Conert (1961) preferred the often used combination *C. quila* (Nees & Meyen) Stapf to *C. rudiuscula*. While I cannot be sure that all records of *C. rudiuscula* in the United States refer to the entity here reported as *C. atacamensis* (cf. Bailey, 1949; Chase, 1950), it is certainly true of the recent report from Marin Co., California (Howell, 1970; pers. comm.).

Some points of comparison between *C. selloana* and *C. atacamensis* are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON BETWEEN *CORTADERIA SELLOANA* AND *C. ATACAMENSIS*.

	<i>atacamensis</i>	<i>selloana</i>
Leaf color	deep green	bluish green
Leaf blades	hairy towards base on abaxial surface	glabrous on abaxial surface
Leaf sheath	densely hairy	glabrous or faintly hairy
Panicle color	deep violet	white through to light violet
Panicle branches	flexuous	stiff
Lemma	acuminate or shortly awned or mucronate; the small awn is very fragile and breaks off easily	strongly awned
Sex form	female only	hermaphrodite and female
Flowering time	late summer	mid to late autumn
Chromosome no.	2n = 108	2n = 72

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